Package ‘googledrive’

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Title An Interface to Google Drive

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Description Manage Google Drive files from R.

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as_dribble

Description

Converts various representations of Google Drive files into a dribble, the object used by googledrive to hold Drive file metadata. Files can be specified via:

- File path. File name is an important special case.
- File id. Mark with as_id() to distinguish from file path.
- Data frame or dribble. Once you've successfully used googledrive to identify the files of interest, you'll have a dribble. Pass it into downstream functions.
- List representing Files resource objects. Mostly for internal use.

This is a generic function.

For maximum clarity, get your files into a dribble (or capture file id) as early as possible. When specifying via path, it’s best to include the trailing slash when you’re targetting a folder. If you want the folder foo, say foo/, not foo.

Some functions, such as drive_cp(), drive_mkdir(), drive_mv(), and drive_upload(), can accept the new file or folder name as the last part of path, when name is not given. But if you say a/b/c (no trailing slash) and a folder a/b/c/ already exists, it’s unclear what you want. A file named c in a/b/ or a file with default name in a/b/c/? You get an error and must make your intent clear.

Usage

as_dribble(x, ...)

Arguments

x A vector of Drive file paths, a vector of file ids marked with as_id(), a list of Files Resource objects, or a suitable data frame.
...

Other arguments passed down to methods. (Not used.)

Examples

# create some files for us to re-discover by name or filepath
alfa <- drive_create("alfa", type = "folder")
bravo <- drive_create("bravo", path = alfa)

# as_dribble() can work with file names or paths
as_dribble("alfa")
as_dribble("bravo")
as_dribble("alfa/bravo")
as_dribble(c("alfa", "alfa/bravo"))

# specify the file id (substitute a real file id of your own!)
# as_dribble(as_id("0B0Gh-SuuA2nTOGZVTXZTREgwZ2M"))

# cleanup
drive_find("alfa") %>% drive_rm()

---

**as_id**

*Extract and/or mark as file id*

**Description**

Gets file ids from various inputs and marks them as such, to distinguish them from file names or paths.

This is a generic function.

**Usage**

`as_id(x, ...)`

**Arguments**

- `x` A character vector of file or shared drive ids or URLs, a `dribble`, or a suitable data frame.
- `...` Other arguments passed down to methods. (Not used.)

**Value**

A character vector bearing the S3 class `drive_id`.

**Examples**

```r
as_id("123abc")
as_id("https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/qawsedrf16273849/edit#gid=12345")
x <- drive_find(n_max = 3)
as_id(x)
```
Description

Converts various representations of a shared drive into a `dribble`, the object used by googledrive to hold Drive file metadata. Shared drives can be specified via

- Name
- Shared drive id, marked with `as_id()` to distinguish from name
- Data frame or `dribble` consisting solely of shared drives
- List representing Drives resource objects (mostly for internal use)

A shared drive supports files owned by an organization rather than an individual user. Shared drives follow different sharing and ownership models from a specific user’s "My Drive". Shared drives are the successors to the earlier concept of Team Drives. Learn more about shared drives.

This is a generic function.

Usage

```r
as_shared_drive(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: A vector of shared drive names, a vector of shared drive ids marked with `as_id()`, a list of Drives resource objects, or a suitable data frame.
- `...`: Other arguments passed down to methods. (Not used.)

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# specify the name
as_shared_drive("abc")

# specify the id (substitute one of your own!)
as_shared_drive(as_id("0AOPK1X2jaNckUK9PVA"))

## End(Not run)
```
dribble

dribble object

Description

googledrive stores the metadata for one or more Drive files or shared drives as a dribble. It is a "Drive tibble" with one row per file or shared drive and, at a minimum, these columns:

- **name**: a character column containing file or shared drive names
- **id**: a character column of file or shared drive ids
- **drive_resource**: a list-column, each element of which is either a Files resource or a Drives resource object. Note there is no guarantee that all documented fields are always present. We do check if the kind field is present and equal to one of `drive#file` or `drive#drive`.

The dribble format is handy because it exposes the file name, which is good for humans, but keeps it bundled with the file’s unique id and other metadata, which are needed for API calls.

In general, the dribble class will be retained even after manipulation, as long as the required variables are present and of the correct type. This works best for manipulations via the dplyr and vctrs packages.

See Also

as_dribble()

dribble-checks

Check facts about a dribble

Description

Sometimes you need to check things about a dribble or about the files it represents, such as:

- Is it even a dribble?
- Size: Does the dribble hold exactly one file? At least one file? No file?
- File type: Is this file a folder?
- File ownership and access: Is it mine? Published? Shared?

Usage

is_dribble(d)

no_file(d)

single_file(d)
some_files(d)
confirm_dribble(d)
confirm_single_file(d)
confirm_some_files(d)
is_folder(d)
is_shortcut(d)
is_folder_shortcut(d)
is_native(d)
is_parental(d)
is_mine(d)
is_shared_drive(d)

Arguments

d A dribble.

Examples

## most of us have multiple files or folders on Google Drive
d <- drive_find()
is_dribble(d)
no_file(d)
single_file(d)
some_files(d)

# this will error
# confirm_single_file(d)

confirm_some_files(d)
is_folder(d)
is_mine(d)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>drive_about</th>
<th>Get info on Drive capabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Gets information about the user, the user’s Drive, and system capabilities. This function mostly exists to power `drive_user()`, which extracts the most useful information (the information on current user) and prints it nicely.

Usage

`drive_about()`

Value

A list representation of a Drive about resource

See Also

Wraps the `about.get` endpoint:

- [https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/reference/about/get](https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/reference/about/get)

Examples

```r
drive_about()
# explore the export formats available for Drive files, by MIME type
about <- drive_about()
about[["exportFormats"]]%>%%
purrr::map(unlist)
```

Description

Authorize googledrive to view and manage your Drive files. This function is a wrapper around `gargle::token_fetch()`.

By default, you are directed to a web browser, asked to sign in to your Google account, and to grant googledrive permission to operate on your behalf with Google Drive. By default, with your permission, these user credentials are cached in a folder below your home directory, from where they can be automatically refreshed, as necessary. Storage at the user level means the same token can be used across multiple projects and tokens are less likely to be synced to the cloud by accident.

If you are interacting with R within a browser (applies to RStudio Server, RStudio Workbench, and RStudio Cloud), you need a variant of this flow, known as out-of-band auth ("oob"). If this does not happen automatically, you can request it yourself with `use_oob = TRUE` or, more persistently, by setting an option via `options(gargle_oob_default = TRUE)`.

```r
drive_auth
```
drive_auth

Usage

```r
drive_auth(
  email = gargle::gargle_oauth_email(),
  path = NULL,
  scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive",
  cache = gargle::gargle_oauth_cache(),
  use_oob = gargle::gargle_oob_default(),
  token = NULL
)
```

Arguments

- **email**: Optional. Allows user to target a specific Google identity. If specified, this is used for token lookup, i.e. to determine if a suitable token is already available in the cache. If no such token is found, email is used to pre-select the targeted Google identity in the OAuth chooser. Note, however, that the email associated with a token when it's cached is always determined from the token itself, never from this argument. Use NA or FALSE to match nothing and force the OAuth dance in the browser. Use TRUE to allow email auto-discovery, if exactly one matching token is found in the cache. Specify just the domain with a glob pattern, e.g. "*@example.com", to create code that "just works" for both alice@example.com and bob@example.com. Defaults to the option named "gargle_oauth_email", retrieved by `gargle_oauth_email()`.

- **path**: JSON identifying the service account, in one of the forms supported for the txt argument of `jsonlite::fromJSON()` (typically, a file path or JSON string).

- **scopes**: A character vector of scopes to request. Pick from those listed at [https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes](https://developers.google.com/identity/protocols/oauth2/scopes). For certain token flows, the "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email" scope is unconditionally included. This grants permission to retrieve the email address associated with a token; gargle uses this to index cached OAuth tokens. This grants no permission to view or send email and is generally considered a low-value scope.

- **cache**: Specifies the OAuth token cache. Defaults to the option named "gargle_oauth_cache", retrieved via `gargle_oauth_cache()`.

- **use_oob**: Whether to prefer "out of band" authentication. Defaults to the option named "gargle_oob_default", retrieved via `gargle_oob_default()`.

- **token**: A token with class `Token2.0` or an object of httr's class `request`, i.e. a token that has been prepared with `httr::config()` and has a `Token2.0` in the auth_token component.

Details

Most users, most of the time, do not need to call `drive_auth()` explicitly – it is triggered by the first action that requires authorization. Even when called, the default arguments often suffice. However, when necessary, this function allows the user to explicitly:
• Declare which Google identity to use, via an email address. If there are multiple cached
tokens, this can clarify which one to use. It can also force googledrive to switch from one
identity to another. If there’s no cached token for the email, this triggers a return to the
browser to choose the identity and give consent. You can specify just the domain by using
a glob pattern. This means that a script containing email = "*@example.com" can be run
without further tweaks on the machine of either alice@example.com or bob@example.com.

• Use a service account token or workload identity federation.

• Bring their own Token2.0.

• Specify non-default behavior re: token caching and out-of-bound authentication.

• Customize scopes.

For details on the many ways to find a token, see gargle::token_fetch(). For deeper control
over auth, use drive_auth_configure() to bring your own OAuth app or API key. Read more
about gargle options, see gargle::gargle_options.

See Also

Other auth functions: drive_auth_configure(), drive_deauth()

Examples

## Not run:
# load/refresh existing credentials, if available
# otherwise, go to browser for authentication and authorization
drive_auth()

# see user associated with current token
drive_user()

# force use of a token associated with a specific email
drive_auth(email = "jenny@example.com")
drive_user()

# force the OAuth web dance
drive_auth(email = NA)

# use a 'read only' scope, so it's impossible to edit or delete files
drive_auth(
  scopes = "https://www.googleapis.com/auth/drive.readonly"
)

# use a service account token
drive_auth(path = "foofy-83ee9e7c9c48.json")

## End(Not run)
drive_auth_configure

Description

These functions give more control over and visibility into the auth configuration than drive_auth() does. drive_auth_configure() lets the user specify their own:

- OAuth app, which is used when obtaining a user token.
- API key. If googledrive is de-authorized via drive_deauth(), all requests are sent with an API key in lieu of a token. See the vignette How to get your own API credentials for more. If the user does not configure these settings, internal defaults are used.

drive_oauth_app() and drive_api_key() retrieve the currently configured OAuth app and API key, respectively.

Usage

drive_auth_configure(app, path, api_key)

drive_api_key()

drive_oauth_app()

Arguments

app OAuth app, in the sense of httr::oauth_app().
path JSON downloaded from Google Cloud Platform Console, containing a client id (aka key) and secret, in one of the forms supported for the txt argument of jsonlite::fromJSON() (typically, a file path or JSON string).
api_key API key.

Value

- drive_auth_configure(): An object of R6 class gargle::AuthState, invisibly.
- drive_oauth_app(): the current user-configured httr::oauth_app().
- drive_api_key(): the current user-configured API key.

See Also

Other auth functions: drive_auth(), drive_deauth()

Examples

# see and store the current user-configured OAuth app (probably 'NULL')
(original_app <- drive_oauth_app())

# see and store the current user-configured API key (probably 'NULL')
(original_api_key <- drive_api_key())
if (require(httr)) {
  # bring your own app via client id (aka key) and secret
  google_app <- httr::oauth_app(
    "my-awesome-google-api-wrapping-package",
    key = "123456789.apps.googleusercontent.com",
    secret = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz"
  )
  google_key <- "the-key-I-got-for-a-google-API"
  drive_auth_configure(app = google_app, api_key = google_key)

  # confirm the changes
  drive_oauth_app()
  drive_api_key()
}

## Not run:
# bring your own app via JSON downloaded from Google Developers Console
# drive_auth_configure(
#   path = "/path/to/the/JSON/you/downloaded/from/google/dev/console.json"
# )

## End(Not run)

# restore original auth config
drive_auth_configure(app = original_app, api_key = original_api_key)

---

**drive_browse**

*Visit Drive file in browser*

**Description**

Visits a file on Google Drive in your default browser.

**Usage**

```r
drive_browse(file = .Last.value)
```

**Arguments**

- **file**
  
  Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.

**Value**

Character vector of file hyperlinks, from `drive_link()`, invisibly.
Examples

```r
drive_find(n_max = 1) %>% drive_browse()
```

---

**Description**

Copies an existing Drive file into a new file id.

**Usage**

```r
drive_cp(
  file, 
  path = NULL, 
  name = NULL, 
  ..., 
  overwrite = NA, 
  verbose = deprecated()
)
```

**Arguments**

- **file**: Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.
- **path**: Specifies target destination for the new file on Google Drive. Can be an actual path (character), a file id marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.
  - If `path` is a shortcut to a folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.
  - If `path` is given as a path (as opposed to a `dribble` or an id), it is best to explicitly indicate if it’s a folder by including a trailing slash, since it cannot always be worked out from the context of the call. By default, the new file has the same parent folder as the source file.
- **name**: Character, new file name if not specified as part of `path`. This will force `path` to be interpreted as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. Defaults to "Copy of FILE-NAME".
- **...**: Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. Has dynamic dots semantics. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via `...`. Read the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint to learn about relevant parameters.
- **overwrite**: Logical, indicating whether to check for a pre-existing file at the targetted "filepath". The quotes around "filepath" refer to the fact that Drive does not impose a 1-to-1 relationship between filepaths and files, like a typical file system; read more about that in `drive_get()`.
- NA (default): Just do the operation, even if it results in multiple files with the same filepath.
- TRUE: Check for a pre-existing file at the filepath. If there is zero or one, move a pre-existing file to the trash, then carry on. Note that the new file does not inherit any properties from the old one, such as sharing or publishing settings. It will have a new file ID. An error is thrown if two or more pre-existing files are found.
- FALSE: Error if there is any pre-existing file at the filepath.

Note that existence checks, based on filepath, are expensive operations, i.e. they require additional API calls.

**verbose**

[Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

**Value**

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.

**See Also**

Wraps the `files.copy` endpoint:


**Examples**

```r
# Target one of the official example files
(src_file <- drive_example_remote("chicken.txt"))

# Make a "Copy of" copy in your My Drive
cp1 <- drive_cp(src_file)

cp2 <- drive_cp(file
  src_file,
  path = folder,
  name = "chicken-cp.txt",
  starred = TRUE
)

drive_reveal(cp2, "starred")

# `overwrite = FALSE` errors if file already exists at target filepath
# THIS WILL ERROR!
```
# drive_cp(src_file, name = "Copy of chicken.txt", overwrite = FALSE)

# `overwrite = TRUE` moves an existing file to trash, then proceeds
cp3 <- drive_cp(src_file, name = "Copy of chicken.txt", overwrite = TRUE)

# Delete all of our copies and the new folder!
drive_rm(cp1, cp2, cp3, folder)

# Target an official example file that's a csv file
(csv_file <- drive_example_remote("chicken.csv"))

# copy AND AT THE SAME TIME convert it to a Google Sheet
chicken_sheet <- drive_cp(
  csv_file,
  name = "chicken-sheet-copy",
  mime_type = drive_mime_type("spreadsheet")
)

# is it really a Google Sheet?
drive_reveal(chicken_sheet, "mime_type")$mime_type

# go see the new Sheet in the browser
# drive_browse(chicken_sheet)

# clean up
drive_rm(chicken_sheet)

---

**drive_create**  
*Create a new blank Drive file*

### Description

Creates a new blank Drive file. Note there are better options for these special cases:

- Creating a folder? Use `drive_mkdir()`.
- Want to upload existing local content into a new Drive file? Use `drive_upload()`.

### Usage

```r
drive_create(
  name,
  path = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  ...
  overwrite = NA,
  verbose = deprecated()
)
```
Arguments

name  Name for the new file or, optionally, a path that specifies an existing parent
      folder, as well as the new file name.

path  Target destination for the new item, i.e. a folder or a shared drive. Can be
given as an actual path (character), a file id or URL marked with as_id(), or
a dribble. Defaults to your "My Drive" root folder. If path is a shortcut to a
folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.

type  Character. Create a blank Google Doc, Sheet or Slides by setting
type to document, spreadsheet, or presentation, respectively. All non-NULL values
for type are pre-processed with drive_mime_type().

...  Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. Has dynamic dots semantics.
You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files
resource via .... Read the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for
the associated endpoint to learn about relevant parameters.

overwrite  Logical, indicating whether to check for a pre-existing file at the targeted "filepath".
The quotes around "filepath" refer to the fact that Drive does not impose a 1-to-
1 relationship between filepaths and files, like a typical file system; read more
about that in drive_get().

  • NA (default): Just do the operation, even if it results in multiple files with
the same filepath.
  • TRUE: Check for a pre-existing file at the filepath. If there is zero or one,
move a pre-existing file to the trash, then carry on. Note that the new file
does not inherit any properties from the old one, such as sharing or publish-
ning settings. It will have a new file ID. An error is thrown if two or more
pre-existing files are found.
  • FALSE: Error if there is any pre-existing file at the filepath.

Note that existence checks, based on filepath, are expensive operations, i.e. they
require additional API calls.

verbose  [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is de-
precated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet
= TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress
messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or
with_drive_quiet().

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file.

See Also

Wraps the files.create endpoint:

  • https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/reference/files/create
Examples

# Create a blank Google Doc named 'WordStar' in
# your 'My Drive' root folder and star it
wordstar <- drive_create("WordStar", type = "document", starred = TRUE)

# is 'WordStar' really starred? YES
purrr::pluck(wordstar, "drive_resource", 1, "starred")

# Create a blank Google Slides presentation in
# the root folder, and set its description
execuvision <- drive_create(
  "ExecuVision",
  type = "presentation",
  description = "deeply nested bullet lists FTW"
)

# Did we really set the description? YES
purrr::pluck(execuvision, "drive_resource", 1, "description")

# check out the new presentation
drive_browse(execuvision)

# Create folder 'b4xl' in the root folder,
# then create an empty new Google Sheet in it
b4xl <- drive_mkdir("b4xl")
drive_create("VisiCalc", path = b4xl, type = "spreadsheet")

# Another way to create a Google Sheet in the folder 'b4xl'
drive_create("b4xl/SuperCalc", type = "spreadsheet")

# Yet another way to create a new file in a folder,
# this time specifying parent 'path' as a character
drive_create("Lotus 1-2-3", path = "b4xl", type = "spreadsheet")

# Did we really create those Sheets in the intended folder? YES
drive_ls("b4xl")

# 'overwrite = FALSE' errors if file already exists at target filepath
# THIS WILL ERROR!
drive_create("VisiCalc", path = b4xl, overwrite = FALSE)

# 'overwrite = TRUE' moves an existing file to trash, then proceeds
drive_create("VisiCalc", path = b4xl, overwrite = TRUE)

# clean up
drive_rm(wordstar, b4xl, execuvision)
**drive_download**

**Description**

Put googledrive into a de-authorized state. Instead of sending a token, googledrive will send an API key. This can be used to access public resources for which no Google sign-in is required. This is handy for using googledrive in a non-interactive setting to make requests that do not require a token. It will prevent the attempt to obtain a token interactively in the browser. The user can configure their own API key via `drive_auth_configure()` and retrieve that key via `drive_api_key()`. In the absence of a user-configured key, a built-in default key is used.

**Usage**

```r
drive_deauth()
```

**See Also**

Other auth functions: `drive_auth_configure()`, `drive_auth()`

**Examples**

```r
## Not run:
drive_deauth()
drive_user()
public_file <-
  drive_get(as_id("1Hj-k7NpPSyeOR3R7j4KuWnru6kZaqqOAE8_db5gowIM"))
drive_download(public_file)
## End(Not run)
```

**drive_download**

**Download a Drive file**

**Description**

This function downloads a file from Google Drive. Native Google file types, such as Google Docs, Google Sheets, and Google Slides, must be exported to a conventional local file type. This can be specified:

- explicitly via `type`
- implicitly via the file extension of `path`
- not at all, i.e. rely on the built-in default

To see what export file types are even possible, see the Drive API documentation or the result of `drive_about()$exportFormats`. The returned dribble includes a `local_path` column.
Usage

```r
drive_download(
  file,
  path = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  overwrite = FALSE,
  verbose = deprecated()
)
```

Arguments

- **file**: Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.
- **path**: Character. Path for output file. If absent, the default file name is the file’s name on Google Drive and the default location is working directory, possibly with an added file extension.
- **type**: Character. Only consulted if file is a native Google file. Specifies the desired type of the exported file. Will be processed via `drive_mime_type()`, so either a file extension like "pdf" or a full MIME type like "application/pdf" is acceptable.
- **overwrite**: A logical scalar. If local path already exists, do you want to overwrite it?
- **verbose**: [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.

See Also

- Download files, in the Drive API documentation.

Examples

```r
# Target one of the official example files
(src_file <- drive_example_remote("chicken_sheet"))

# Download Sheet as csv, explicit type
downloaded_file <- drive_download(src_file, type = "csv")

# See local path to new file
downloaded_file$local_path

# Download as csv, type implicit in file extension
drive_download(src_file, path = "my_csv_file.csv")
```
# Download with default name and type (xlsx)
drive_download(src_file)

# Clean up
unlink(c("chicken_sheet.csv", "chicken_sheet.xlsx", "my_csv_file.csv"))

---

**drive_empty_trash**  
*Empty Drive Trash*

**Description**
Caution, this will permanently delete files in your Drive trash.

**Usage**
drive_empty_trash(verb = deprecated())

**Arguments**

| verbose | [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or with_drive_quiet(). |

---

**drive_endpoints**  
*List Drive endpoints*

**Description**
The googledrive package stores a named list of Drive API v3 endpoints (or "methods", using Google’s vocabulary) internally and these functions expose this data.

- drive_endpoint() returns one endpoint, i.e. it uses [[].
- drive_endpoints() returns a list of endpoints, i.e. it uses [].

The names of this list (or the id sub-elements) are the nicknames that can be used to specify an endpoint in request_generate(). For each endpoint, we store its nickname or id, the associated HTTP verb, the path, and details about the parameters. This list is derived programmatically from the Drive API v3 Discovery Document using the approach described in the Discovery Documents section of the gargle vignette Request helper functions.
Usage

drive_endpoints(i = NULL)

drive_endpoint(i)

Arguments

i The name(s) or integer index(ices) of the endpoints to return. i is optional for drive_endpoints() and, if not given, the entire list is returned.

Value

One or more of the Drive API v3 endpoints that are used internally by googledrive.

Examples

str(head(drive_endpoints(), 3), max.level = 2)
drive_endpoint("drive.files.delete")
drive_endpoint(4)

Description

googledrive makes a variety of example files – both local and remote – available for use in examples and reproxes. These functions help you access the example files. See vignette("example-files", package = "googledrive") for more.

Usage

drive_examples_local(matches)

drive_examples_remote(matches)

drive_example_local(matches)

drive_example_remote(matches)

Arguments

matches A regular expression that matches the name of the desired example file(s). This argument is optional for the plural forms (drive_examples_local() and drive_examples_remote()) and, if provided, multiple matches are allowed. The single forms (drive_example_local() and drive_example_remote()) require this argument and require that there is exactly one match.
drive_extension

Value

- For `drive_example_local()` and `drive_examples_local()`, one or more local filepaths.
- For `drive_example_remote()` and `drive_examples_remote()`, a dribble.

Examples

```r
drive_examples_remote()
drive_examples_remote("chicken")
drive_example_remote("chicken_doc")

drive_examples_local() %>% basename()
drive_examples_local("chicken") %>% basename()
drive_example_local("imdb")
```

drive_extension  

*Lookup extension from MIME type*

Description

This is a helper to determine which extension should be used for a file. Two types of input are acceptable:

- MIME types accepted by Google Drive.
- File extensions, such as "pdf", "csv", etc. (these are simply passed through).

Usage

```r
drive_extension(type = NULL)
```

Arguments

- **type**  
  Character. MIME type or file extension.

Value

Character. File extension.

Examples

```r
## get the extension for mime type image/jpeg
drive_extension("image/jpeg")

## it's vectorized
drive_extension(c("text/plain", "pdf", "image/gif"))
```
drive_fields

Request partial resources

Description

You may be able to improve the performance of your API calls by requesting only the metadata that you actually need. This function is primarily for internal use and is currently focused on the Files resource. Note that high-level googledrive functions assume that the name, id, and kind fields are included, at a bare minimum. Assuming that resource = "files" (the default), input provided via fields is checked for validity against the known field names and the validated fields are returned. To see a tibble containing all possible fields and a short description of each, call drive_fields(expose()).

prep_fields() prepares fields for inclusion as query parameters.

Usage

drive_fields(fields = NULL, resource = "files")

prep_fields(fields, resource = "files")

Arguments

fields Character vector of field names. If resource = "files", they are checked for validity. Otherwise, they are passed through.

resource Character, naming the API resource of interest. Currently, only the Files resource is anticipated.

Value

drive_fields(): Character vector of field names. prep_fields(): a string.

See Also

Improve performance, in the Drive API documentation.

Examples

# get a tibble of all fields for the Files resource + indicator of defaults
drive_fields(expose())

# invalid fields are removed and throw warning
drive_fields(c("name", "parents", "ownedByMe", "pancakes!"))

# prepare fields for query
prep_fields(c("name", "parents", "kind"))
**drive_find**

*Find files on Google Drive*

**Description**

This is the closest googledrive function to what you can do at [https://drive.google.com](https://drive.google.com): by default, you just get a listing of your files. You can also search in various ways, e.g., filter by file type or ownership or work with shared drives. This is a very powerful function. Together with the more specific `drive_get()`, this is the main way to identify files to target for downstream work. If you know you want to search within a specific folder or shared drive, use `drive_ls()`.

**Usage**

```
drive_find(
  pattern = NULL,
  trashed = FALSE,
  type = NULL,
  n_max = Inf,
  shared_drive = NULL,
  corpus = NULL,
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>pattern</code></td>
<td>Character. If provided, only the items whose names match this regular expression are returned. This is implemented locally on the results returned by the API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>trashed</code></td>
<td>Logical. Whether to search files that are not in the trash (<code>trashed = FALSE</code>, the default), only files that are in the trash (<code>trashed = TRUE</code>), or to search regardless of trashed status (<code>trashed = NA</code>).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>Character. If provided, only files of this type will be returned. Can be anything that <code>drive_mime_type()</code> knows how to handle. This is processed by googledrive and sent as a query parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>n_max</code></td>
<td>Integer. An upper bound on the number of items to return. This applies to the results requested from the API, which may be further filtered locally, via the <code>pattern</code> argument.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>shared_drive</code></td>
<td>Anything that identifies one specific shared drive: its name, its id or URL marked with <code>as_id()</code>, or a dribble. The value provided to <code>shared_drive</code> is pre-processed with <code>as_shared_drive()</code>. Read more about shared drives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>corpus</code></td>
<td>Character, specifying which collections of items to search. Relevant to those who work with shared drives and/or Google Workspace domains. If specified, must be one of &quot;user&quot;, &quot;drive&quot; (requires that <code>shared_drive</code> also be specified), &quot;allDrives&quot;, or &quot;domain&quot;. Read more about shared drives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
drive_find

... Other parameters to pass along in the request. The most likely candidate is q. See below and the API’s Search for files and folders guide.

verbose [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or with_drive_quiet().

team_drive [Deprecated] Google Drive and the Drive API have replaced Team Drives with shared drives.

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file.

File type

The type argument is pre-processed with drive_mime_type(), so you can use a few shortcuts and file extensions, in addition to full-blown MIME types. googledrive forms a search clause to pass to q.

Search parameters

Do advanced search on file properties by providing search clauses to the q parameter that is passed to the API via ... Multiple q clauses or vector-valued q are combined via ‘and’.

Trash

By default, drive_find() sets trashed = FALSE and does not include files in the trash. Literally, it adds q = "trashed = false" to the query. To search only the trash, set trashed = TRUE. To see files regardless of trash status, set trashed = NA, which adds q = "(trashed = true or trashed = false)" to the query.

Sort order

By default, drive_find() sends orderBy = "recency desc", so the top files in your result have high "recency" (whatever that means). To suppress sending orderBy at all, do drive_find(orderBy = NULL). The orderBy parameter accepts sort keys in addition to recency, which are documented in the files.list endpoint. googledrive translates a snake_case specification of order_by into the lowerCamel form, orderBy.

Shared drives and domains

If you work with shared drives and/or Google Workspace, you can apply your search query to collections of items beyond those associated with "My Drive". Use the shared_drive or corpus arguments to control this. Read more about shared drives.
See Also

Wraps the files.list endpoint:


Helpful resource for forming your own queries:

- [https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/search-files](https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/search-files)

Examples

```r
## Not run:
# list "My Drive" w/o regard for folder hierarchy
drive_find()

# filter for folders, the easy way and the hard way
drive_find(type = "folder")
drive_find(q = "mimeType = 'application/vnd.google-apps.folder'")

# filter for Google Sheets, the easy way and the hard way
drive_find(type = "spreadsheet")
drive_find(q = "mimeType='application/vnd.google-apps.spreadsheet'")

# files whose names match a regex
# the local, general, sometimes-slow-to-execute version
drive_find(pattern = "ick")
# the server-side, executes-faster version
# NOTE: works only for a pattern at the beginning of file name
drive_find(q = "name contains 'chick'")

# search for files located directly in your root folder
drive_find(q = "root in parents")
# FYI: this is equivalent to
drive_ls("~/")

# control page size or cap the number of files returned
drive_find(pageSize = 50)
# all params passed through `...` can be camelCase or snake_case
drive_find(page_size = 50)
drive_find(n_max = 58)
drive_find(page_size = 5, n_max = 15)

# various ways to specify q search clauses
# multiple q's
drive_find(q = "name contains 'TEST'",
        q = "modifiedTime > '2020-07-21T12:00:00'")
# vector q
drive_find(q = c("starred = true", "visibility = 'anyoneWithLink'"))

# default `trashed = FALSE` excludes files in the trash
# `trashed = TRUE` consults ONLY file in the trash
drive_find(trashed = TRUE)
# `trashed = NA` disregards trash status completely
```
drive_find(trashed = NA)

# suppress the default sorting on recency
drive_find(order_by = NULL, n_max = 5)

# sort on various keys
drive_find(order_by = "modifiedByMeTime", n_max = 5)
# request descending order
drive_find(order_by = "quotaBytesUsed desc", n_max = 5)

## End(Not run)

---

**drive_get**

*Get Drive files by path or id*

**Description**

Retrieves metadata for files specified via path or via file id. This function is quite straightforward if you specify files by id. But there are some important considerations when you specify your target files by path. See below for more. If the target files are specified via path, the returned *dribble* will include a path column.

**Usage**

```r
 drive_get(
   path = NULL,
   id = NULL,
   shared_drive = NULL,
   corpus = NULL,
   verbose = deprecated(),
   team_drive = deprecated()
)
```

**Arguments**

- **path** Character vector of path(s) to get. Use a trailing slash to indicate explicitly that a path is a folder, which can disambiguate if there is a file of the same name (yes this is possible on Drive!). If path appears to contain Drive URLs or is explicitly marked with `as_id()`, it is treated as if it was provided via the id argument.

- **id** Character vector of Drive file ids or URLs (it is first processed with `as_id()`). If both path and id are non-NULL, id is silently ignored.

- **shared_drive** Anything that identifies one specific shared drive: its name, its id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a *dribble*. The value provided to shared_drive is pre-processed with `as_shared_drive()`. Read more about shared drives.
corpus

Character, specifying which collections of items to search. Relevant to those who work with shared drives and/or Google Workspace domains. If specified, must be one of "user", "drive" (requires that shared_drive also be specified), "allDrives", or "domain". Read more about shared drives.

verbose

[Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or with_drive_quiet().

team_drive

[Deprecated] Google Drive and the Drive API have replaced Team Drives with shared drives.

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file. If the target files were specified via path, there will be a path column.

Getting by path

Google Drive does NOT behave like your local file system! File and folder names need not be unique, even at a given level of the hierarchy. This means that a single path can describe multiple files (or 0 or exactly 1).

A single file can also be compatible with multiple paths, i.e. one path could be more specific than the other. A file located at ~/alfa/bravo can be found as bravo, alfa/bravo, and ~/alfa/bravo. If all 3 of those were included in the input path, they would be represented by a single row in the output.

It's best to think of drive_get() as a setwise operation when using file paths. Do not assume that the i-th input path corresponds to row i in the output (although it often does!). If there's not a 1-to-1 relationship between the input and output, this will be announced in a message.

drive_get() performs just enough path resolution to uniquely identify a file compatible with each input path, for all paths at once. If you absolutely want the full canonical path, run the output of drive_get() through drive_reveal(d,"path").

Files that you don't own

If you want to get a file via path and it's not necessarily on your My Drive, you may need to specify the shared_drive or corpus arguments to search other collections of items. Read more about shared drives.

See Also

To add path information to any dribble that lacks it, use drive_reveal(d,"path"). To list the contents of a folder, use drive_ls(). For general searching, use drive_find().

Wraps the files.get endpoint and, if you specify files by name or path, also calls files.list:

Examples

```r
# get info about your "My Drive" root folder
drive_get("~/")
# the API reserves the file id "root" for your root folder
drive_get(id = "root")
drive_get(id = "root") %>% drive_reveal("path")

# set up some files to get by path
alfalfa <- drive_mkdir("alfalfa")
broccoli <- drive_upload(
  drive_example_local("chicken.txt"),
  name = "broccoli", path = alfalfa
)
drive_get("broccoli")
drive_get("alfalfa/broccoli")
drive_get("~/alfalfa/broccoli")
drive_get(c("broccoli", "alfalfa/", "~/alfalfa/broccoli"))

# clean up
drive_rm(alfalfa)

## Not run:
# The examples below are indicative of correct syntax.
# But note these will generally result in an error or a
# 0-row dribble, unless you replace the inputs with paths
# or file ids that exist in your Drive.

# multiple names
drive_get(c("abc", "def"))

# multiple names, one of which must be a folder
drive_get(c("abc", "def/"))

# query by file id(s)
drive_get(id = "abcdefgeh123456789")
drive_get(as_id("abcdefgeh123456789"))
drive_get(id = c("abcdefgeh123456789", "jklmnopq123456789"))

# apply to a browser URL for, e.g., a Google Sheet
my_url <- "https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/FILE_ID/edit#gid=SHEET_ID"
drive_get(my_url)
drive_get(as_id(my_url))
drive_get(id = my_url)

# access the shared drive named "foo"
# shared_drive params must be specified if getting by path
foo <- shared_drive_get("foo")
drive_get(c("this.jpg", "that-file"), shared_drive = foo)
# shared_drive params are not necessary if getting by id
drive_get(as_id("123456789"))
```
# search all shared drives and other files user has accessed
drive_get(c("this.jpg", "that-file"), corpus = "allDrives")

## End(Not run)

---

### drive_has_token

**Is there a token on hand?**

**Description**

Reports whether googledrive has stored a token, ready for use in downstream requests.

**Usage**

```r
drive_has_token()
```

**Value**

Logical.

**See Also**

Other low-level API functions: `drive_token()`, `request_generate()`, `request_make()`

**Examples**

```r
drive_has_token()
```

---

### drive_link

**Retrieve Drive file links**

**Description**

Returns the "webViewLink" for one or more files, which is the "link for opening the file in a relevant Google editor or viewer in a browser".

**Usage**

```r
drive_link(file)
```

**Arguments**

- **file**: Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with `as_id()`, or a dribble.
drive_ls

Value

Character vector of file hyperlinks.

Examples

```r
# get a few files into a dribble
three_files <- drive_find(n_max = 3)

# get their browser links
drive_link(three_files)
```

drive_ls  

List contents of a folder or shared drive

Description

List the contents of a folder or shared drive, recursively or not. This is a thin wrapper around `drive_find()`, that simply adds one constraint: the search is limited to direct or indirect children of `path`.

Usage

```r
drive_ls(path = NULL, ..., recursive = FALSE)
```

Arguments

- `path`: Specifies a single folder on Google Drive whose contents you want to list. Can be an actual path (character), a file id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`. If it is a shared drive or is a folder on a shared drive, it must be passed as a `dribble`. If path is a shortcut to a folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.
- `...`: Any parameters that are valid for `drive_find()`.
- `recursive`: Logical, indicating if you want only direct children of `path` (`recursive = FALSE`, the default) or all children, including indirect (`recursive = TRUE`).

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.
drive_mime_type

Examples

## Not run:
# get contents of the folder 'abc' (non-recursive)
drive_ls("abc")

# get contents of folder 'abc' whose names contain the letters 'def'
drive_ls(path = "abc", pattern = "def")

# get all Google spreadsheets in folder 'abc'
# whose names contain the letters 'def'
drive_ls(path = "abc", pattern = "def", type = "spreadsheet")

# get all the files below 'abc', recursively, that are starred
# drive_ls(path = "abc", q = "starred = true", recursive = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

drive_mime_type    Lookup MIME type

Description

This is a helper to determine which MIME type should be used for a file. Three types of input are acceptable:

- Native Google Drive file types. Important examples:
  - "document" for Google Docs
  - "folder" for folders
  - "presentation" for Google Slides
  - "spreadsheet" for Google Sheets
- File extensions, such as "pdf", "csv", etc.
- MIME types accepted by Google Drive (these are simply passed through).

Usage

drive_mime_type(type = NULL)

Arguments

type    Character. Google Drive file type, file extension, or MIME type. Pass the sentinel expose() if you want to get the full table used for validation and lookup, i.e. all MIME types known to be relevant to the Drive API.

Value

Character. MIME type.
Examples

```r
## get the mime type for Google Spreadsheets
drive_mime_type("spreadsheet")

## get the mime type for jpegs
drive_mime_type("jpeg")

## it's vectorized
drive_mime_type(c("presentation", "pdf", "image/gif"))

## see the internal tibble of MIME types known to the Drive API
drive_mime_type(expose())
```

---

**drive_mkdir**

Create a Drive folder

**Description**

Creates a new Drive folder. To update the metadata of an existing Drive file, including a folder, use `drive_update()`.

**Usage**

```r
drive_mkdir(name, path = NULL, ..., overwrite = NA, verbose = deprecated())
```

**Arguments**

- `name` Name for the new folder or, optionally, a path that specifies an existing parent folder, as well as the new name.
- `path` Target destination for the new folder, i.e. a folder or a shared drive. Can be given as an actual path (character), a file id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a `drive`. Defaults to your "My Drive" root folder. If `path` is a shortcut to a folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.
- `...` Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. Has dynamic dots semantics. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via `...`. Read the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint to learn about relevant parameters.
- `overwrite` Logical, indicating whether to check for a pre-existing file at the targetted "filepath". The quotes around "filepath" refer to the fact that Drive does not impose a 1-to-1 relationship between filepaths and files, like a typical file system; read more about that in `drive_get()`.
  - NA (default): Just do the operation, even if it results in multiple files with the same filepath.
  - TRUE: Check for a pre-existing file at the filepath. If there is zero or one, move a pre-existing file to the trash, then carry on. Note that the new file does not inherit any properties from the old one, such as sharing or publishing settings. It will have a new file ID. An error is thrown if two or more pre-existing files are found.
• FALSE: Error if there is any pre-existing file at the filepath.

Note that existence checks, based on filepath, are expensive operations, i.e. they require additional API calls.

verbose [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.

See Also

Wraps the `files.create` endpoint:


Examples

# Create folder named 'ghi', then another below named it 'jkl' and star it
ghi <- drive_mkdir("ghi")
jkl <- drive_mkdir("ghi/jkl", starred = TRUE)

# is 'jkl' really starred? YES
purrr::pluck(jkl, "drive_resource", 1, "starred")

# Another way to create folder 'mno' in folder 'ghi'
drive_mkdir("mno", path = "ghi")

# Yet another way to create a folder named 'pqr' in folder 'ghi',
# this time with parent folder stored in a dribble,
# and setting the new folder's description
pqr <- drive_mkdir("pqr", path = ghi, description = "I am a folder")

# Did we really set the description? YES
purrr::pluck(pqr, "drive_resource", 1, "description")

# `overwrite = FALSE` errors if something already exists at target filepath
# THIS WILL ERROR!
drive_create("name-squatter", path = ghi)
drive_mkdir("name-squatter", path = ghi, overwrite = FALSE)

# `overwrite = TRUE` moves the existing item to trash, then proceeds
drive_mkdir("name-squatter", path = ghi, overwrite = TRUE)

# list everything inside 'ghi'
drive_ls('ghi')
```
# clean up
drive_rm(ghi)
```

---

**drive_mv**

**Move a Drive file**

**Description**

Move a Drive file to a different folder, give it a different name, or both.

**Usage**

```
drive_mv(
  file,
  path = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  overwrite = NA,
  verbose = deprecated()
)
```

**Arguments**

- **file**
  Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.

- **path**
  Specifies target destination for the file on Google Drive. Can be an actual path (character), a file id marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.
  
  If `path` is a shortcut to a folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.
  
  If `path` is given as a path (as opposed to a `dribble` or an id), it is best to explicitly indicate if it's a folder by including a trailing slash, since it cannot always be worked out from the context of the call. By default, the file stays in its current folder.

- **name**
  Character, new file name if not specified as part of `path`. This will force `path` to be interpreted as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. By default, the file keeps its current name.

- **overwrite**
  Logical, indicating whether to check for a pre-existing file at the targeted "filepath".
  
  The quotes around "filepath" refer to the fact that Drive does not impose a 1-to-1 relationship between filepaths and files, like a typical file system; read more about that in `drive_get()`.
  
  - NA (default): Just do the operation, even if it results in multiple files with the same filepath.
  
  - TRUE: Check for a pre-existing file at the filepath. If there is zero or one, move a pre-existing file to the trash, then carry on. Note that the new file does not inherit any properties from the old one, such as sharing or publishing settings. It will have a new file ID. An error is thrown if two or more pre-existing files are found.
drive_mv

- FALSE: Error if there is any pre-existing file at the filepath.

Note that existence checks, based on filepath, are expensive operations, i.e. they require additional API calls.

verbose

[Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or with_drive_quiet().

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file.

See Also

Makes a metadata-only request to the files.update endpoint:


Examples

```r
# create a file to move
file <- drive_example_remote("chicken.txt") %>%
  drive_cp("chicken-mv.txt")

# rename it, but leave in current folder (root folder, in this case)
file <- drive_mv(file, "chicken-mv-renamed.txt")

# create a folder to move the file into
folder <- drive_mkdir("mv-folder")

# move the file and rename it again,
# specify destination as a dribble
file <- drive_mv(file, path = folder, name = "chicken-mv-re-renamed.txt")

# verify renamed file is now in the folder
drive_ls(folder)

# move the file back to root folder
file <- drive_mv(file, "~/")

# move it again
# specify destination as path with trailing slash
# to ensure we get a move vs. renaming it to "mv-folder"
file <- drive_mv(file, "mv-folder/")

# `overwrite = FALSE` errors if something already exists at target filepath
# THIS WILL ERROR!
drive_create("name-squatter", path = "~/")
drive_mv(file, path = "~/", name = "name-squatter", overwrite = FALSE)
```
# `overwrite = TRUE` moves the existing item to trash, then proceeds

```
drive_mv(file, path = "~/", name = "name-squatter", overwrite = TRUE)
```

# Clean up

```
drive_rm(file, folder)
```

---

**Description**

Publish (or un-publish) native Google files to the web. Native Google files include Google Docs, Google Sheets, and Google Slides. The returned `dribble` will have extra columns, published and revisions_resource. Read more in `drive_reveal()`.

**Usage**

```
drive_publish(file, ..., verbose = deprecated())
```

```
drive_unpublish(file, ..., verbose = deprecated())
```

**Arguments**

- **file**
  
  Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.

- **...**
  
  Name-value pairs to add to the API request body (see API docs linked below for details). For `drive_publish()`, we include publishAuto = TRUE and publishedOutsideDomain = TRUE, if user does not specify other values.

- **verbose**
  
  [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

**Value**

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file. There will be extra columns, published and revisions_resource.

**See Also**

Wraps the revisions.update endpoint:

Examples

# Create a file to publish
file <- drive_example_remote("chicken_sheet") %>%
  drive_cp()

# Publish file
file <- drive_publish(file)
file$published

# Unpublish file
file <- drive_unpublish(file)
file$published

# Clean up
drive_rm(file)

---

drive_put  
PUT new media into a Drive file

Description

PUTs new media into a Drive file, in the HTTP sense:

- If the file already exists, we replace its content.
- If the file does not already exist, we create a new file.

This is a convenience wrapper around `drive_upload()` and `drive_update()`. In pseudo-code:

```r

# Determine target file path
target_filepath <- <determined from `path`, `name`, and `media`>

# Get all Drive files at target_filepath
hits <- <get all Drive files at target_filepath>

if (no hits) {
} else if (exactly 1 hit) {
  drive_update(hit, media, ...)
} else {
  ERROR
}
```

Usage

```r

drive_put(
  media,
  path = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  ...
  type = NULL,
  verbose = deprecated()
)
```
**Arguments**

- **media**
  Character, path to the local file to upload.

- **path**
  Specifies target destination for the new file on Google Drive. Can be an actual path (character), a file id marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.
  - If `path` is a shortcut to a folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.
  - If `path` is given as a path (as opposed to a `dribble` or an id), it is best to explicitly indicate if it’s a folder by including a trailing slash, since it cannot always be worked out from the context of the call. By default, the file is created in the current user’s “My Drive” root folder.

- **name**
  Character, new file name if not specified as part of `path`. This will force `path` to be interpreted as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. Defaults to the file’s local name.

- **...**
  Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. Has dynamic dots semantics. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via ... . Read the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint to learn about relevant parameters.

- **type**
  Character. If `type` = NULL, a MIME type is automatically determined from the file extension, if possible. If the source file is of a suitable type, you can request conversion to Google Doc, Sheet or Slides by setting `type` to `document`, `spreadsheet`, or `presentation`, respectively. All non-NULL values for `type` are pre-processed with `drive_mime_type()`.

- **verbose**
  [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

**Value**

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.

**Examples**

```r
# create a local file to work with
local_file <- tempfile("drive_put_")
writeLines("beginning", local_file)
writeLines("middle", local_file)

# PUT to a novel filepath --> drive_put() delegates to drive_upload()
file <- drive_put(local_file)

# update the local file
cat("end", file = local_file)

# PUT again --> drive_put() delegates to drive_update()
file <- drive_put(local_file)

# create a second file at this filepath
```
drive_read_string <- function(file, type = NULL, encoding = NULL) {
  file2 <- drive_create(basename(local_file))
  # PUT again --> ERROR
  drive_put(local_file)
  # clean-up
  drive_find("drive_put_.+[.]txt") %>% drive_rm()
  unlink(local_file)
}

Description

These functions return the content of a Drive file as either a string or raw bytes. You will likely need to do additional work to parse the content into a useful R object.

drive_download() is the more generally useful function, but for certain file types, such as comma-separated values (MIME type text/csv), it can be handy to read data directly from Google Drive and avoid writing to disk.

Just as for drive_download(), native Google file types, such as Google Sheets or Docs, must be exported as a conventional MIME type. See the help for drive_download() for more.

Usage

drive_read_string(file, type = NULL, encoding = NULL)

drive_read_raw(file, type = NULL)

Arguments

file Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with as_id(), or a dribble.

type Character. Only consulted if file is a native Google file. Specifies the desired type of the exported file. Will be processed via drive_mime_type(), so either a file extension like "pdf" or a full MIME type like "application/pdf" is acceptable.

encoding Passed along to httr::content(). Describes the encoding of the input file.

Value

- read_drive_string(): a UTF-8 encoded string
- read_drive_raw(): a raw() vector
Examples

# comma-separated values --> data.frame or tibble
(chicken_csv <- drive_example_remote("chicken.csv"))
chicken_csv %>%
drive_read_string() %>%
read.csv(text = .)

# Google Doc --> character vector
(chicken_doc <- drive_example_remote("chicken_doc"))
chicken_doc %>%
# NOTE: we must specify an export MIME type
drive_read_string(type = "text/plain") %>%
strsplit(split = "(\r\n|\r|\n)") %>%
.[[1]]

drive_rename

Rename a Drive file

drive_rename(file, name = NULL, overwrite = NA, verbose = deprecated())

Description

This is a wrapper for drive_mv() that only renames a file. If you would like to rename AND move
the file, see drive_mv().

Usage

drive_rename(file, name = NULL, overwrite = NA, verbose = deprecated())

Arguments

file
Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a
name or path, a file id or URL marked with as_id(), or a dribble.

name
Character. Name you would like the file to have.

overwrite
Logical, indicating whether to check for a pre-existing file at the targeted "filepath".
The quotes around "filepath" refer to the fact that Drive does not impose a 1-to-1
relationship between filepaths and files, like a typical file system; read more
about that in drive_get().

- NA (default): Just do the operation, even if it results in multiple files with
  the same filepath.
- TRUE: Check for a pre-existing file at the filepath. If there is zero or one,
  move a pre-existing file to the trash, then carry on. Note that the new file
does not inherit any properties from the old one, such as sharing or publish-
ing settings. It will have a new file ID. An error is thrown if two or more
pre-existing files are found.
- FALSE: Error if there is any pre-existing file at the filepath.
Note that existence checks, based on filepath, are expensive operations, i.e. they require additional API calls.

**verbose**  
[Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

**Value**

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.

**Examples**

```r
# Create a file to rename
file <- drive_create("file-to-rename")

# Rename it
file <- drive_rename(file, name = "renamed-file")

# `overwrite = FALSE` errors if something already exists at target filepath
# THIS WILL ERROR!
drive_create("name-squatter")
drive_rename(file, name = "name-squatter", overwrite = FALSE)

# `overwrite = TRUE` moves the existing item to trash, then proceeds
file <- drive_rename(file, name = "name-squatter", overwrite = TRUE)

# Clean up
drive_rm(file)
```

---

**drive_reveal**  
Add a new column of Drive file information

**Description**

`drive_reveal()` adds extra information about your Drive files that is not readily available in the default `dribble` produced by googledrive. Why is this info not always included in the default `dribble`?

- You don’t always care about it. There is a lot of esoteric information in the `drive_resource` that has little value for most users.
- It might be "expensive" to get this information and put it into a usable form. For example, revealing a file’s "path", "permissions", or "published" status all require additional API calls.
drive_reveal() can also hoist any property out of the drive_resource list-column, when the property’s name is passed as the what argument. The resulting new column is simplified if it is easy to do so, e.g., if the individual elements are all string or logical. If what extracts a date-time, we return POSIXct. Otherwise, you’ll get a list-column. If this makes you sad, consider using tidyr::hoist() instead. It is more powerful due to a richer "plucking specification" and its ptype and transform arguments. Another useful function is tidyr::unnest_wider().

Usage

```r
drive_reveal(file, what = c("path", "permissions", "published", "parent"))
```

Arguments

- **file**
  - Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with as_id(), or a dribble.

- **what**
  - Character, describing the type of info you want to add. These values get special handling (more details below):
    - `path`
    - `permissions`
    - `published`
    - `parent`
  - You can also request any property in the drive_resource column by name. The request can be in camelCase or snake_case, but the new column name will always be snake_case. Some examples of what:
    - `mime_type` (or `mimeType`)
    - `trashed`
    - `starred`
    - `description`
    - `version`
    - `web_view_link` (or `webViewLink`)
    - `modified_time` (or `modifiedTime`)
    - `created_time` (or `createdTime`)
    - `owned_by_me` (or `ownedByMe`)
    - `size`
    - `quota_bytes_used` (or `quotaBytesUsed`)

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file. The additional info requested via what appears in one (or more) extra columns.

File path

When what = "path" the dribble gains a character column holding each file’s path. This can be very slow, so use with caution.

The example path `~/a/b/` illustrates two conventions used in googledrive:
• The leading ~/ means that the folder a is located in the current user’s "My Drive" root folder.
• The trailing / means that b, located in a, is a folder or a folder shortcut.

Permissions

When what = "permissions" the dribble gains a logical column shared that indicates whether a file is shared and a new list-column permissions_resource containing lists of Permissions resources.

Publishing

When what = "published" the dribble gains a logical column published that indicates whether a file is published and a new list-column revision_resource containing lists of Revisions resources.

Parent

When what = "parent" the dribble gains a character column id_parent that is the file id of this item’s parent folder. This information is available in the drive_resource, but can’t just be hoisted out:

• Google Drive used to allow files to have multiple parents, but this is no longer supported and googledrive now assumes this is impossible. However, we have seen (very old) files that still have >1 parent folder. If we see this we message about it and drop all but the first parent.
• The parents property in drive_resource has an "extra" layer of nesting and needs to be flattened.

If you really want the raw parents property, call drive_reveal(what = "parents").

See Also

To learn more about the properties present in the metadata of a Drive file (which is what’s in the drive_resource list-column of a dribble), see the API docs:

• https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/reference/files#resource-representations

Examples

# Get a few of your files
files <- drive_find(n_max = 10, trashed = NA)

# the "special" cases that require additional API calls and can be slow
drive_reveal(files, "path")
drive_reveal(files, "permissions")
drive_reveal(files, "published")

# a "special" case of digging info out of 'drive_resource', then processing
# a bit
drive_reveal(files, "parent")

# the "simple" cases of digging info out of 'drive_resource'
drive_rm

```r
drive_reveal(files, "trashed")
drive_reveal(files, "mime_type")
drive_reveal(files, "starred")
drive_reveal(files, "description")
drive_reveal(files, "version")
drive_reveal(files, "web_view_link")
drive_reveal(files, "modified_time")
drive_reveal(files, "created_time")
drive_reveal(files, "owned_by_me")
drive_reveal(files, "size")
drive_reveal(files, "quota_bytes_used")

# 'root' is a special file id that represents your My Drive root folder
drive_get(id = "root") %>%
  drive_reveal("path")
```

---

drive_rm

**Delete files from Drive**

**Description**

Caution: this will permanently delete your files! For a safer, reversible option, see `drive_trash()`.

**Usage**

`drive_rm(..., verbose = deprecated())`

**Arguments**

- `...` One or more Drive files, specified in any valid way, i.e. as a `dribble`, by name or path, or by file id or URL marked with `as_id()`. Or any combination thereof. Elements are processed with `as_dribble()` and row-bound prior to deletion.
- `verbose` [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

**Value**

Logical vector, indicating whether the delete succeeded.

**See Also**

Wraps the `files.delete` endpoint:

Examples

```r
# Target one of the official example files to copy (then remove)
(src_file <- drive_example_remote("chicken.txt"))

# Create a copy, then remove it by name
src_file %>%
  drive_cp(name = "chicken-rm.txt")
drive_rm("chicken-rm.txt")

# Create several more copies
x1 <- src_file %>%
  drive_cp(name = "chicken-abc.txt")
drive_cp(src_file, name = "chicken-def.txt")
x2 <- src_file %>%
  drive_cp(name = "chicken-ghi.txt")

# Remove the copies all at once, specified in different ways
drive_rm(x1, "chicken-def.txt", as_id(x2))
```

---

**drive_share**

*Share Drive files*

**Description**

Grant individuals or other groups access to files, including permission to read, comment, or edit. The returned *dribble* will have extra columns, *shared* and *permissions_resource*. Read more in `drive_reveal()`.

drive_share_anyone() is a convenience wrapper for a common special case: "make this file readable by 'anyone with a link'".

**Usage**

```r
drive_share(  
  file,
  role = c("reader", "commenter", "writer", "fileOrganizer", "owner", "organizer"),
  type = c("user", "group", "domain", "anyone"),
  ...,  
  verbose = deprecated()
)
```

drive_share_anyone(file, verbose = deprecated())

**Arguments**

- **file**
  
  Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with *as_id()* or a *dribble*. 
role Character. The role to grant. Must be one of:
- owner (not allowed in shared drives)
- organizer (applies to shared drives)
- fileOrganizer (applies to shared drives)
- writer
- commenter
- reader

type Character. Describes the grantee. Must be one of:
- user
- group
- domain
- anyone

... Name-value pairs to add to the API request. This is where you provide additional information, such as the emailAddress (when grantee type is "group" or "user") or the domain (when grantee type is "domain"). Read the API docs linked below for more details.

verbose [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or with_drive_quiet().

Value
An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file. There will be extra columns, shared and permissions_resource.

See Also
Wraps the permissions.create endpoint:

Drive roles and permissions are described here:
- https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/ref-roles

Examples

```r
# Create a file to share
file <- drive_example_remote("chicken_doc") %>>%
  drive_cp(name = "chicken-share.txt")

# Let a specific person comment
file <- file %>%
  drive_share(
    role = "commenter",
```
drive_token

Description

For internal use or for those programming around the Drive API. Returns a token pre-processed with
`httr::config()`. Most users do not need to handle tokens "by hand" or, even if they need some
control, `drive_auth()` is what they need. If there is no current token, `drive_auth()` is called to
either load from cache or initiate OAuth2.0 flow. If auth has been deactivated via `drive_deauth()`,
drive_token() returns NULL.

Usage

```
drive_token()
```

Value

A request object (an S3 class provided by `httr`).

See Also

Other low-level API functions: `drive_has_token()`, `request_generate()`, `request_make()`
Examples

```r
req <- request_generate(
  "drive.files.get",
  list(fileId = "abc"),
  token = drive_token()
)
req
```

---

**drive_trash**

*Move Drive files to or from trash*

**Description**

Move Drive files to or from trash

**Usage**

```r
drive_trash(file, verbose = deprecated())
drive_untrash(file, verbose = deprecated())
```

**Arguments**

- `file`:
  Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.

- `verbose`:
  *[Deprecated]* This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

**Value**

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.

**Examples**

```r
# Create a file and put it in the trash.
file <- drive_example_remote("chicken.txt") %>%
  drive_cp("chicken-trash.txt")
drive_trash("chicken-trash.txt")

# Confirm it's in the trash
drive_find(trashed = TRUE)
```
# Remove it from the trash and confirm
drive_untrash("chicken-trash.txt")
drive_find(trashed = TRUE)

# Clean up
drive_rm("chicken-trash.txt")

---

## drive_update

**Update an existing Drive file**

**Description**

Update an existing Drive file id with new content ("media" in Drive API-speak), new metadata, or both. To create a new file or update existing, depending on whether the Drive file already exists, see `drive_put()`.

**Usage**

```
drive_update(file, media = NULL, ..., verbose = deprecated())
```

**Arguments**

- **file**
  
  Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.

- **media**
  
  Character, path to the local file to upload.

- **...**

  Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. Has dynamic dots semantics. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via .... Read the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint to learn about relevant parameters.

- **verbose**

  **[Deprecated]**
  
  This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

**Value**

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.

**See Also**

Wraps the `files.update` endpoint:


This function supports media upload:

Examples

```r
# Create a new file, so we can update it
x <- drive_example_remote("chicken.csv") %>%
  drive_cp()

# Update the file with new media
x <- x %>%
  drive_update(drive_example_local("chicken.txt"))

# Update the file with new metadata.
# Notice here 'name' is not an argument of 'drive_update()', we are passing
# this to the API via the '...'
# x <- x %>%
#   drive_update(name = "CHICKENS!")

# Update the file with new media AND new metadata
x <- x %>%
  drive_update(
    drive_example_local("chicken.txt"),
    name = "chicken-poem-again.txt"
  )

# Clean up
drive_rm(x)
```

---

**drive_upload**  
*Upload into a new Drive file*

**Description**

Uploads a local file into a new Drive file. To update the content or metadata of an existing Drive file, use `drive_update()`. To upload or update, depending on whether the Drive file already exists, see `drive_put()`.

**Usage**

```r
drive_upload(
  media,
  path = NULL,
  name = NULL,
  type = NULL,
  ...,  
  overwrite = NA,
  verbose = deprecated()
)
```
Arguments

media Character, path to the local file to upload.

path Specifies target destination for the new file on Google Drive. Can be an actual path (character), a file id marked with `as_id()`, or a `dribble`.

If path is a shortcut to a folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.

If path is given as a path (as opposed to a dribble or an id), it is best to explicitly indicate if it’s a folder by including a trailing slash, since it cannot always be worked out from the context of the call. By default, the file is created in the current user’s "My Drive" root folder.

name Character, new file name if not specified as part of path. This will force path to be interpreted as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. Defaults to the file’s local name.

type Character. If `type = NULL`, a MIME type is automatically determined from the file extension, if possible. If the source file is of a suitable type, you can request conversion to Google Doc, Sheet or Slides by setting type to document, spreadsheet, or presentation, respectively. All non-NULL values for type are pre-processed with `drive_mime_type()`.

... Named parameters to pass along to the Drive API. Has dynamic dots semantics. You can affect the metadata of the target file by specifying properties of the Files resource via ... . Read the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for the associated endpoint to learn about relevant parameters.

overwrite Logical, indicating whether to check for a pre-existing file at the targetted "filepath". The quotes around "filepath" refer to the fact that Drive does not impose a 1-to-1 relationship between filepaths and files, like a typical file system; read more about that in `drive_get()`.

- NA (default): Just do the operation, even if it results in multiple files with the same filepath.
- TRUE: Check for a pre-existing file at the filepath. If there is zero or one, move a pre-existing file to the trash, then carry on. Note that the new file does not inherit any properties from the old one, such as sharing or publishing settings. It will have a new file ID. An error is thrown if two or more pre-existing files are found.
- FALSE: Error if there is any pre-existing file at the filepath.

Note that existence checks, based on filepath, are expensive operations, i.e. they require additional API calls.

verbose [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use `options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE)` (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers `local_drive_quiet()` or `with_drive_quiet()`.

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per file.
See Also

Wraps the files.create endpoint:


MIME types that can be converted to native Google formats:

- [https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/manage-uploads#import_to_google_docs_types](https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/manage-uploads#import_to_google_docs_types)

Examples

```r
# upload a csv file
chicken_csv <- drive_example_local("chicken.csv") %>%
  drive_upload("chicken-upload.csv")

# or convert it to a Google Sheet
chicken_sheet <- drive_example_local("chicken.csv") %>%
  drive_upload(
    name = "chicken-sheet-upload.csv",
    type = "spreadsheet"
  )

# check out the new Sheet!
drive_browse(chicken_sheet)

# clean-up
drive_find("chicken.*upload") %>% drive_rm()

# Upload a file and, at the same time, star it
chicken <- drive_example_local("chicken.jpg") %>%
  drive_upload(starred = "true")

# Is is really starred? YES
purrr::pluck(chicken, "drive_resource", 1, "starred")

# Clean up
drive_rm(chicken)

# `overwrite = FALSE` errors if something already exists at target filepath
# THIS WILL ERROR!
drive_create("name-squatter")
drive_example_local("chicken.jpg") %>%
  drive_upload(
    name = "name-squatter",
    overwrite = FALSE
  )

# `overwrite = TRUE` moves the existing item to trash, then proceeds
chicken <- drive_example_local("chicken.jpg") %>%
  drive_upload(
    name = "name-squatter",
    overwrite = TRUE
  )
```
drive_user

Get info on current user

Description
Reveals information about the user associated with the current token. This is a thin wrapper around drive_about() that just extracts the most useful information (the information on current user) and prints it nicely.

Usage
drive_user(verb = deprecated())

Arguments

verbose [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or with_drive_quiet().

Value
A list of class drive_user.

See Also
Wraps the about.get endpoint:

• https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/reference/about/get
Examples

```
drive_user()

# more info is returned than is printed
user <- drive_user()
str(user)
```

Description

Some aspects of googledrive behaviour can be controlled via an option.

Usage

```
local_drive_quiet(env = parent.frame())

with_drive_quiet(code)
```

Arguments

- env: The environment to use for scoping
- code: Code to execute quietly

Auth

Read about googledrive’s main auth function, `drive_auth()`. It is powered by the gargle package, which consults several options:

- Default Google user or, more precisely, email: see `gargle::gargle_oauth_email()`
- Whether or where to cache OAuth tokens: see `gargle::gargle_oauth_cache()`
- Whether to prefer "out-of-band" auth: see `gargle::gargle_oob_default()`
- Application Default Credentials: see `gargle::credentials_app_default()`

Messages

The googledrive_quiet option can be used to suppress messages from googledrive. By default, googledrive always messages, i.e. it is not quiet.

Set googledrive_quiet to TRUE to suppress messages, by one of these means, in order of decreasing scope:

- Put options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) in a start-up file, such as .Rprofile, or at the top of your R script
• Use `local_drive_quiet()` to silence googledrive in a specific scope

```r
googledrive-configuration

foo <- function() {
  ...
  local_drive_quiet()
  drive_this(...)
  drive_that(...)
  ...
}

• Use `with_drive_quiet()` to run a small bit of code silently

```r
googledrive-configuration

with_drive_quiet(
  drive_something(...)
)
```

`local_drive_quiet()` and `with_drive_quiet()` follow the conventions of the the withr package (https://withr.r-lib.org).

Examples

```r
# message: "Created Drive file"
(x <- drive_create("drive-quiet-demo", type = "document"))

# message: "File updated"
x <- drive_update(x, starred = TRUE)
drive_reveal(x, "starred")

# suppress messages for a small amount of code
with_drive_quiet(
  x <- drive_update(x, name = "drive-quiet-works")
)
x$name

# message: "File updated"
x <- drive_update(x, media = drive_example_local("chicken.txt"))

# suppress messages within a specific scope, e.g. function
unstar <- function(y) {
  local_drive_quiet()
  drive_update(y, starred = FALSE)
}
x <- unstar(x)
drive_reveal(x, "starred")

# clean up
drive_rm(x)
```
Build a request for the Google Drive API

Description

Build a request, using knowledge of the Drive v3 API from its Discovery Document. Most users should, instead, use higher-level wrappers that facilitate common tasks, such as uploading or downloading Drive files. The functions here are intended for internal use and for programming around the Drive API.

request_generate() lets you provide the bare minimum of input. It takes a nickname for an endpoint and:

- Uses the API spec to look up the path, method, and base URL.
- Checks params for validity and completeness with respect to the endpoint. Separates parameters into those destined for the body, the query, and URL endpoint substitution (which is also enacted).
- Adds an API key to the query if and only if token = NULL.
- Adds supportsAllDrives = TRUE to the query if the endpoint requires.

Usage

request_generate(
    endpoint = character(),
    params = list(),
    key = NULL,
    token = drive_token()
)

Arguments

endpoint Character. Nickname for one of the selected Drive v3 API endpoints built into googledrive. Learn more in drive_endpoints().

params Named list. Parameters destined for endpoint URL substitution, the query, or the body.

key API key. Needed for requests that don’t contain a token. The need for an API key in the absence of a token is explained in Google’s document Credentials, access, security, and identity. In order of precedence, these sources are consulted: the formal key argument, a key parameter in params, a user-configured API key fetched via drive_api_key(), a built-in key shipped with googledrive. See drive_auth_configure() for details on a user-configured key.

token Drive token. Set to NULL to suppress the inclusion of a token. Note that, if auth has been de-activated via drive_deauth(), drive_token() will actually return NULL.
Value

list()
Components are method, path, query, body, token, and url, suitable as input for \texttt{request\_make()}.

See Also

gargle::request\_develop(), gargle::request\_build()

Other low-level API functions: drive\_has\_token(), drive\_token(), request\_make()

Examples

```r
req <- request\_generate(
    "drive.files.get",
    list(fileId = "abc"),
    token = drive\_token()
)
req
```

---

**request\_make**

\textit{Make a request for the Google Drive v3 API}

Description

Low-level functions to execute one or more Drive API requests and, perhaps, process the response(s). Most users should, instead, use higher-level wrappers that facilitate common tasks, such as uploading or downloading Drive files. The functions here are intended for internal use and for programming around the Drive API. Three functions are documented here:

- \texttt{request\_make()} does the bare minimum: calls \texttt{gargle::request\_make()}, only adding the googledrive user agent. Typically the input is created with \texttt{request\_generate()} and the output is processed with \texttt{gargle::response\_process()}.
- \texttt{do\_request()} is simply \texttt{gargle::response\_process(request\_make(x,...))}. It exists only because we had to make \texttt{do\_paginated\_request()} and it felt weird to not make the equivalent for a single request.
- \texttt{do\_paginated\_request()} executes the input request \textbf{with page traversal}. It is impossible to separate paginated requests into a "make request" step and a "process request" step, because the token for the next page must be extracted from the content of the current page. Therefore this function does both and returns a list of processed responses, one per page.

Usage

\texttt{request\_make(x, \ldots)}

\texttt{do\_request(x, \ldots)}
do_paginated_request(
  x,
  ..., 
  n_max = Inf, 
  n = function(res) 1, 
  verbose = deprecated()
)

Arguments

x List, holding the components for an HTTP request, presumably created with request_generate(). Should contain the method, url, body, and token.

... Optional arguments passed through to the HTTP method.

n_max Maximum number of items to return. Defaults to Inf, i.e. there is no limit and we keep making requests until we get all items.

n Function that computes the number of items in one response or page. The default function always returns 1 and therefore treats each page as an item. If you know more about the structure of the response, you can pass another function to count and threshold, for example, the number of files or comments.

verbose [Deprecated] This logical argument to individual googledrive functions is deprecated. To globally suppress googledrive messaging, use options(googledrive_quiet = TRUE) (the default behaviour is to emit informational messages). To suppress messaging in a more limited way, use the helpers local_drive_quiet() or with_drive_quiet().

Value

request_make(): Object of class response from httr.
do_request(): List representing the content returned by a single request.
do_paginated_request(): List of lists, representing the returned content, one component per page.

See Also

Other low-level API functions: drive_has_token(), drive_token(), request_generate()

Examples

## Not run:
# build a request for an endpoint that is:
#  * paginated
#  * NOT privileged in googledrive, i.e. not covered by request_generate()
#  "comments" are a great example
# https://developers.google.com/drive/v3/reference/comments
#
# Practice with a target file with > 2 comments
# Note that we request 2 items (comments) per page
req <- build_request(
Description

A shared drive supports files owned by an organization rather than an individual user. Shared drives follow different sharing and ownership models from a specific user’s “My Drive”. Shared drives are the successors to the earlier concept of Team Drives.

How to capture a shared drive or files/folders that live on a shared drive for downstream use:

- `shared_drive_find()` and `shared_drive_get()` return a dribble with metadata on shared drives themselves. You will need this in order to use a shared drive in certain file operations. For example, you can specify a shared drive as the parent folder via the path argument for upload, move, copy, etc. In that context, the id of a shared drive functions like the id of its top-level or root folder.
- `drive_find()` and `drive_get()` return a dribble with metadata on files, including folders. Both can be directed to search for files on shared drives using the optional arguments `shared_drive` or `corpus` (documented below).

Regard the functions mentioned above as the official "port of entry" for working with shared drives. Use these functions to capture your target(s) in a dribble to pass along to other googledrive functions. The flexibility to refer to files by name or path does not apply as broadly to shared drives. While it's always a good idea to get things into a dribble early, for shared drives it’s often required.

Specific shared drive

To search one specific shared drive, pass its name, marked id, or dribble to `shared_drive` somewhere in the call, like so:

```r
drive_find(..., shared_drive = "i_am_a_shared_drive_name")
drive_find(..., shared_drive = as_id("i_am_a_shared_drive_id"))
drive_find(..., shared_drive = i_am_a_shared_drive_dribble)
```

The value provided to `shared_drive` is pre-processed with `as_shared_drive()`.
Other collections

To search other collections, pass the corpus parameter somewhere in the call, like so:

```python
drive_find(..., corpus = "user")
drive_find(..., corpus = "allDrives")
drive_find(..., corpus = "domain")
```

Possible values of corpus and what they mean:

- "user": Queries files that the user has accessed, including both shared drive and My Drive files.
- "drive": Queries all items in the shared drive specified via shared_drive. googledrive automatically fills this in whenever shared_drive is not NULL.
- "allDrives": Queries files that the user has accessed and all shared drives in which they are a member. Note that the response may include incompleteSearch : true, indicating that some corpora were not searched for this request (currently, googledrive does not surface this). Prefer "user" or "drive" to "allDrives" for efficiency.
- "domain": Queries files that are shared to the domain, including both shared drive and My Drive files.

Google blogs and docs

Here is some of the best official Google reading about shared drives:

- Team Drives is being renamed to shared drives from Google Workspace blog
- Upcoming changes to the Google Drive API and Google Picker API from the Google Cloud blog
- https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/about-shareddrives
- Get started with shared drives from Google Workspace Learning Center
- Best practices for shared drives from Google Workspace Learning Center

API docs

googledrive implements shared drive support as outlined here:

- https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/enable-shareddrives

Users shouldn’t need to know any of this, but here are details for the curious. The extra information needed to search shared drives consists of the following query parameters:

- corpora: Where to search? Formed from googledrive’s corpus argument.
- driveId: The id of a specific shared drive. Only allowed – and also absolutely required – when corpora = "drive". When user specifies a shared_drive, googledrive sends its id and also infers that corpora should be set to "drive".
- includeItemsFromAllDrives: Do you want to see shared drive items? Obviously, this should be TRUE and googledrive sends this whenever shared drive parameters are detected.
shared_drive_create

Create a new shared drive

Description
A shared drive supports files owned by an organization rather than an individual user. Shared drives follow different sharing and ownership models from a specific user’s "My Drive". Shared drives are the successors to the earlier concept of Team Drives. Learn more about shared drives.

Usage
shared_drive_create(name)

Arguments
name Character. Name of the new shared drive. Must be non-empty and not entirely whitespace.

Value
An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per shared drive.

See Also
Wraps the drives.create endpoint:


Examples
## Not run:
shared_drive_create("my-awesome-shared-drive")

# clean up
shared_drive_rm("my-awesome-shared-drive")

## End(Not run)
Description

This is the closest googledrive function to what you get from visiting https://drive.google.com and clicking "Shared drives".

A shared drive supports files owned by an organization rather than an individual user. Shared drives follow different sharing and ownership models from a specific user’s "My Drive". Shared drives are the successors to the earlier concept of Team Drives. Learn more about shared drives.

Usage

shared_drive_find(pattern = NULL, n_max = Inf, ...)

Arguments

- **pattern**: Character. If provided, only the items whose names match this regular expression are returned. This is implemented locally on the results returned by the API.
- **n_max**: Integer. An upper bound on the number of items to return. This applies to the results requested from the API, which may be further filtered locally, via the pattern argument.
- **...**: Other parameters to pass along in the request, such as `pageSize` or `useDomainAdminAccess`.

Value

An object of class `dribble`, a tibble with one row per shared drive.

See Also

Wraps the drives.list endpoint:


Examples

```r
## Not run:
shared_drive_find()

## End(Not run)
```
shared_drive_get  Get shared drives by name or id

Description

Retrieve metadata for shared drives specified by name or id. Note that Google Drive does NOT behave like your local file system:

- You can get zero, one, or more shared drives back for each name! Shared drive names need not be unique.

A shared drive supports files owned by an organization rather than an individual user. Shared drives follow different sharing and ownership models from a specific user’s "My Drive". Shared drives are the successors to the earlier concept of Team Drives. Learn more about shared drives.

Usage

shared_drive_get(name = NULL, id = NULL)

Arguments

name  Character vector of names. A character vector marked with as_id() is treated as if it was provided via the id argument.

id  Character vector of shared drive ids or URLs (it is first processed with as_id()). If both name and id are non-NULL, id is silently ignored.

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per shared drive.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
shared_drive_get("my-awesome-shared-drive")
shared_drive_get(c("apple", "orange", "banana"))
shared_drive_get(as_id("KCmiHLXUk9PVA-0AJNG"))
shared_drive_get(as_id("https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/KCmiHLXUk9PVA-0AJNG"))
shared_drive_get(id = "KCmiHLXUk9PVA-0AJNG")
shared_drive_get(id = "https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/KCmiHLXUk9PVA-0AJNG")
```

## End(Not run)
shared_drive_rm

Delete shared drives

Description
A shared drive supports files owned by an organization rather than an individual user. Shared drives follow different sharing and ownership models from a specific user’s “My Drive”. Shared drives are the successors to the earlier concept of Team Drives. Learn more about shared drives.

Usage
shared_drive_rm(drive = NULL)

Arguments
drive Anything that identifies the shared drive(s) of interest. Can be a character vector of names, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with as_id(), or a dribble consisting only of shared drives.

Value
Logical vector, indicating whether the delete succeeded.

See Also
Wraps the drives.delete endpoint:


Examples
## Not run:
# Create shared drives to remove in various ways
shared_drive_create("testdrive-01")
sd02 <- shared_drive_create("testdrive-02")
shared_drive_create("testdrive-03")
sd04 <- shared_drive_create("testdrive-04")

# remove by name
shared_drive_rm("testdrive-01")
# remove by id
shared_drive_rm(as_id(sd02))
# remove by URL (or, rather, id found in URL)
shared_drive_rm(as_id("https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/Q5DqUk9PVA"))
# remove by dribble
shared_drive_rm(sd04)

## End(Not run)
shared_drive_update  Update a shared drive

Description

Update the metadata of an existing shared drive, e.g. its background image or theme.

A shared drive supports files owned by an organization rather than an individual user. Shared drives follow different sharing and ownership models from a specific user’s “My Drive”. Shared drives are the successors to the earlier concept of Team Drives. Learn more about shared drives.

Usage

shared_drive_update(shared_drive, ...)

Arguments

shared_drive  Anything that identifies one specific shared drive: its name, its id or URL marked with as_id(), or a dribble. The value provided to shared_drive is pre-processed with as_shared_drive(). Read more about shared drives.

...  Properties to set in name = value form. See the "Request body" section of the Drive API docs for this endpoint.

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per shared drive.

See Also

Wraps the drives.update endpoint:


Examples

```r
## Not run:
# create a shared drive
sd <- shared_drive_create("I love themes!"

# see the themes available to you
themes <- drive_about()$driveThemes
purrr::map_chr(themes, "id")

# cycle through various themes for this shared drive
sd <- shared_drive_update(sd, themeld = "bok_choy")
sd <- shared_drive_update(sd, themeld = "cocktails")

# clean up
shared_drive_rm(sd)

## End(Not run)
```
shortcut_create

Create a shortcut to a Drive file

Description

Creates a shortcut to the target Drive file, which could be a folder. A Drive shortcut functions like a symbolic or "soft" link and is primarily useful for creating a specific Drive user experience in the browser, i.e. to make a Drive file or folder appear in more than 1 place. Shortcuts are a relatively new feature in Drive; they were introduced when Drive stopped allowing a file to have more than 1 parent folder.

Usage

shortcut_create(file, path = NULL, name = NULL, overwrite = NA)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>file</td>
<td>Something that identifies the file of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a name or path, a file id or URL marked with as_id(), or a dribble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>Target destination for the new shortcut, i.e. a folder or a shared drive. Can be given as an actual path (character), a file id or URL marked with as_id(), or a dribble. Defaults to your &quot;My Drive&quot; root folder. If path is a shortcut to a folder, it is automatically resolved to its target folder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Character, new shortcut name if not specified as part of path. This will force path to be interpreted as a folder, even if it is character and lacks a trailing slash. By default, the shortcut starts out with the same name as the target file. As a consequence, if you want to use overwrite = TRUE or overwrite = FALSE, you must explicitly specify the shortcut's name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Logical, indicating whether to check for a pre-existing file at the targetted &quot;filepath&quot;. The quotes around &quot;filepath&quot; refer to the fact that Drive does not impose a 1-to-1 relationship between filepaths and files, like a typical file system; read more about that in drive_get().</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- NA (default): Just do the operation, even if it results in multiple files with the same filepath.
- TRUE: Check for a pre-existing file at the filepath. If there is zero or one, move a pre-existing file to the trash, then carry on. Note that the new file does not inherit any properties from the old one, such as sharing or publishing settings. It will have a new file ID. An error is thrown if two or more pre-existing files are found.
- FALSE: Error if there is any pre-existing file at the filepath.

Note that existence checks, based on filepath, are expensive operations, i.e. they require additional API calls.

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file.
See Also

- https://developers.google.com/drive/api/v3/shortcuts

Examples

```r
# Target one of the official example files
(src_file <- drive_example_remote("chicken_sheet"))

# Create a shortcut in the default location with the default name
sc1 <- shortcut_create(src_file)
# This shortcut could now be moved, renamed, etc.

# Create a shortcut in the default location with a custom name
sc2 <- src_file %>%
    shortcut_create(name = "chicken_sheet_second_shortcut")

# Create a folder, then put a shortcut there, with default name
folder <- drive_mkdir("chicken_sheet_shortcut_folder")
sc3 <- src_file %>%
    shortcut_create(folder)

# Look at all these shortcuts
(dat <- drive_find("chicken_sheet", type = "shortcut"))

# Confirm the shortcuts all target the original file
dat <- dat %>%
    drive_reveal("shortcut_details")
purrr::map_chr(dat$shortcut_details, "targetId")
as_id(src_file)

# Clean up
drive_rm(sc1, sc2, sc3, folder)
```

### shortcut_resolve

#### Resolve shortcuts to their targets

**Description**

Retrieves the metadata for the Drive file that a shortcut refers to, i.e. the shortcut’s target. The returned `dribbble` has the usual columns (name, id, drive_resource), which refer to the target. It will also include the columns name_shortcut and id_shortcut, which refer to the original shortcut. There are 3 possible scenarios:

1. file is a shortcut and user can `drive_get()` the target. All is simple and well.
2. file is a shortcut, but `drive_get()` fails for the target. This can happen if the user can see the shortcut, but does not have read access to the target. It can also happen if the target has been trashed or deleted. In such cases, all of the target’s metadata, except for id, will be missing. Call `drive_get()` on a problematic id to see the specific error.
3. file is not a shortcut. name_shortcut and id_shortcut will both be NA.

Usage

shortcut_resolve(file)

Arguments

file Something that identifies the file(s) of interest on your Google Drive. Can be a character vector of names/paths, a character vector of file ids or URLs marked with as_id(), or a dribble.

Value

An object of class dribble, a tibble with one row per file. Extra columns name_shortcut and id_shortcut refer to the original shortcut.

Examples

# Create a file to make a shortcut to
file <- drive_example_remote("chicken_sheet") %>%
  drive_cp(name = "chicken-sheet-for-shortcut")

# Create a shortcut
sc1 <- file %>%
  shortcut_create(name = "shortcut-1")

# Create a second shortcut by copying the first
sc1 <- sc1 %>%
  drive_cp(name = "shortcut-2")

# Get the shortcuts
(sc_dat <- drive_find("-\[12\]$", type = "shortcut"))

# Resolve them
(resolved <- shortcut_resolve(sc_dat))

resolved$id
file$id

# Delete the target file
drive_rm(file)

# (Try to) resolve the shortcuts again
shortcut_resolve(sc_dat)
# No error, but resolution is unsuccessful due to non-existent target

# Clean-up
drive_rm(sc_dat)
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